

This section construed in connection with article 16, section 96. The jurisdiction of the orphans' court closes when the executor has fully settled his accounts; hence said court has no jurisdiction thereafter to pass upon the title to real estate sold by a trustee who is also the executor. Equity alone can enforce a trust. *Blumenthal v. Moltz*, 76 Md. 566. And see *Taylor v. Bruscup*, 27 Md. 219; *Gable v. Cheston*, 51 Md. 380.

The orphans' court has no jurisdiction to determine the question of the sanity of an applicant for letters—see section 56 and notes. *Kearney v. Turner*, 28 Md. 425.

An order of court directing the property remaining in the hands of the administrators to be paid over to certain parties without the notice, etc., provided in section 143, held invalid under this section. *Conner v. Ogle*, 4 Md. Ch. 451.

The orphans' court has no jurisdiction to decree the return to the administrator of goods taken by the surety under an order of court, counter security having been demanded and not given. Right of action in such case. *Scott v. Burch*, 6 H. & J. 79.

The orphans' court has no jurisdiction upon the *ex parte* application of a widow, to order a sale of real estate devised to her for life and after her death to be sold by the executors. *Snook v. Munday*, 90 Md. 702.

The orphans' court has no jurisdiction where a petition merely alleges the insertion in the inventory of property which belongs to the petitioner. *Spencer v. Ragan*, 9 Gill, 482.

The orphans' court has inherent power to correct by revocation, etc., errors into which it has fallen. *In re Stratton*, 46 Md. 553; *Raborg v. Hammond*, 2 H. & G. 51.

The orphans' court has no power to adjust equities resulting from the vacating of a sale. *Eichelberger v. Hawthorne*, 33 Md. 596.

This section referred to in deciding that letters of administration granted where there is an executor named in the will not disqualified and not excluded from acting in conformity with the law, are void. *Kane v. Paul*, 14 Pet. 33.

This section referred to as indicating that a final account so far as debts are concerned must be stated before the orphans' court can order legacies paid, or distribution made. *Lowe v. Lowe*, 6 Md. 355. *Cf. Clarke v. Sandrock*, 113 Md. 422.

This section referred to in discussing commissions allowed for a partial administration. *In re Estate of Baxley*, 47 Md. 560.

This section referred to in construing section 10—see notes thereto. *Gunter v. State*, 31 Md. 31.

This section referred to in construing section 165—see notes thereto. *Thaw v. Falls*, 136 U. S. 519.

As to the jurisdiction of the orphans' court over real estate, see sections 290 and 293 and notes.

As to the power of the orphans' court to order a resale in case a purchaser defaults, see sec. 292.

As to the jurisdiction of the orphans' court to order money to be brought into court or invested, see sec. 242.

Register of Wills.

1904, art. 93, sec. 261. 1888, art. 93, sec. 257. 1860, art. 93, sec. 253. 1777, ch. 8, sec. 6. 1823, ch. 195, sec. 1. 1825, ch. 208, sec. 5.
1840, ch. 52. 1861, ch. 83.

263. The register of wills in each county and of the city of Baltimore, before he acts as such, shall give bond with two good and sufficient securities in the penal sum of seven thousands dollars, payable to this State, conditioned for the faithful performance of his said office of register of wills, which bond shall be taken and securities approved by the judges of the orphans' court and recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for the county, or the superior court of Baltimore